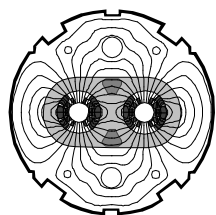


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the
**Large
Hadron
Collider**
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Interface Specification

INNER TRIPLET FEEDBOXES: DFBX TO LQXC

Abstract

This specification establishes the detailed interface requirements between the DFBX and the cryomagnet assembly designated as LQXC. This specification applies to the DFBX at IR1 (left and right), IR2 (left and right), IR5 (left and right), and IR8 (left and right).

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History of Changes

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1.0	23 April 2001	All	Initial Submission
1.1	7 June 2001	4	Replaced beam tube expansion bellows with flange.
		9-12, 14	Deleted "cryogenic" from pipe description.
		11	Table 6.3-1, changed V flange part reference to tbd.
		4,11	Changed reference [cc] to [bb].
		12	Table 6.3-2, changed to flange from bellows+flange.
		12	Added statement on bellows and buckling precautions.
		13	
		15	Table 6.3-4, changed V bellows parms and added note "a".
		15	Deleted figure 6.4.1-1; added CERN for flange design.
		15	
		16-17	Updated section 6.4.2 to 45-mm weld clearance.
		18	Added "persistent ring" to section 6.4.3.
		22	Changed to 45 & 50-mm clearances on figures 6.4.3-1,2.
			Clarified basis of O-ring design, section 6.6.1.
			Eliminated differential expansion bellows reference.
1.1	2001-07-13	All	Released version

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1. introduction

This specification establishes the detailed interface requirements between the DFBX and the cryomagnet assembly LQXC. This specification applies to all DFBX which are located at IR1 (left and right), IR2 (left and right), IR5 (left and right), and IR8 (left and right).

1. INTERCONNECT RESPONSIBILITIES**Table 2-1. Interconnect components and institutional responsibilities.**

Component	Drawing Number	Responsible Laboratory
DFBX		LBNL
Pumping line bellows (XB)	5520-MD-390065 [u]	FNAL ^a
Cold mass bellows (MQX1, MQX2)	5520-MC-390073 [t]	FNAL ^a
Shield line bellows (Ex, E1, E2)	5520-MD-390060 [bb]	FNAL ^a
Cool down bellows (LD1/LD2)	5520-MC-390061 [s]	FNAL ^a
1.9 K supply line end fitting on low side ^b (CY1)	Swagelok part number SS-1010-6	LBNL
Beam tube bellows (V)	TBD	CERN
Beam screen	TBD	CERN
LQXC		FNAL
Electrical soldering equipment	N/A	CERN
Splice kit	TBD	FNAL
Sliding bellows closure and flange assembly	5520-ME-390021 [v]	FNAL
Beam tube flange	TBD	FNAL
Clam shell heat shield	TBD	FNAL
Pumping line and cold mass flanges	5520-MC-390032 [w]	FNAL
Cool down line flange	5520-MB-390033 [x]	FNAL
Shield line flanges	5520-MB-390035 [y]	FNAL
Heat exchanger inner tube flange (Cy)	5520-MB-390030 [z]	FNAL
Flange weld rings	5520-XX-XXXXXX [aa]	FNAL ^a

^a FNAL part provided to LBNL and shipped to CERN with the DFBX.

^b On DFBXA, C, F and G.

2. DFBX EQUIPMENT CODES

Because each of the eight DFBX has a unique design, equipment codes have been adopted facilitating a direct application of the LHC documentation system. In Table 3-1, "IRnR" signifies the right side of the Interaction Point n, and "IRnL" signifies the left side of Interaction Point n.

Table 3-1. Individual DFBX Equipment Codes.

Location	IR1 L	IR1 R	IR2 L	IR2 R	IR5 L	IR5 R	IR8 L	IR8 R
Code	DFBXA	DFBXB	DFBXC	DFBXD	DFBXE	DFBXF	DFBXG	DFBXH

3. CO-ORDINATE SYSTEM

The local coordinate systems used in this specification with respect to the DFBX are given in the DFBX General Interfaces Specification [1], and shown in Appendix A.

The origins of the DFBX local coordinate systems with respect to the CERN global coordinates are listed in Table 4-1. These locations are derived from the referenced CERN drawing and set the flange to flange separation between the DFBX and the LQXC to be 510 mm [a - h].

The reference local 2D-coordinate system used in this specification for the LQXC is shown in Appendix B. The longitudinal reference location for the LQXC is defined to be the plane of the LQXC flange, 510 mm from the DFBX Y-axis origin.

Table 4-1. Position of DFBX Local Coordinate Systems

Code	Distance (mm) from IP	CERN Dwg. No.	Dwg. Ref. List
DFBXA	55052 Left of IP1	LHCLSX_0001D	[a]
DFBXB	55052 Right of IP1	LHCLSX_0002D	[b]
DFBXC	55052 Left of IP2	LHCLSX_0003D	[c]
DFBXD	55052 Right of IP2	LHCLSX_0004D	[d]
DFBXE	55052 Left of IP5	LHCLSX_0009D	[e]
DFBXF	55052 Right of IP5	LHCLSX_0010D	[f]
DFBXG	55052 Left of IP8	LHCLSX_0015D	[g]
DFBXH	55052 Right of IP8	LHCLSX_0016D	[h]

4. CRYOGENIC FLOW SCHEMATICS

The cryogenic flow schematics for the LQX cryomagnets are shown on LHCDFBX_0001 [i]. This drawing shows the connection of all inner triplet superconducting magnets to the CERN cryogenic distribution line for all eight DFBX's.

The cryogenic piping connections between the DFBX and the LQX allow for:

- Thermal shield supply and return connections,
- Inner Triplet cooldown and initial filling from the low point,
- 1.9K Supply to the high end of the magnet heat exchanger,
- 1.9K return from the low end of the magnet heat exchanger, and
- Quench venting from both ends of the Inner Triplet cold mass.

The piping is consistent with the cooling requirements in the LQXC Functional Specification [2].

5. MECHANICAL INTERFACE

5.1 DRAWINGS SHOWING TRANSVERSE PIPING LOCATIONS

The transverse locations and other features of the mechanical components of the DFBX side of the DFBX-LQXC interface at room temperature are defined in the drawings listed in Table 6.1-1. The features shown in these drawings are a planar section taken at the plane of the DFBX vacuum vessel flange. Figures 6.1-1 and 2 show typical planar section views for the high and low side piping connections. The LQXC transverse piping locations are shown on the LQX drawing, "Q3 – Q2 Interconnection" [r].

Table 6.2-1 Drawings showing DFBX Transverse Piping Dimensions and Locations.

Location	Drawing No.	CERN No.	Ref. Drawing List
IR1L	24C2996 Sheet 1	LHCDFBX_0004	[j]
IR1R	24C2986 Sheet 1	LHCDFBX_0002	[k]
IR2L	24C3006 Sheet 1	LHCDFBX_0006	[l]
IR2R	24C3016 Sheet 1	LHCDFBX_0008	[m]
IR5L	24C2986 Sheet 2	LHCDFBX_0003	[n]
IR5R	24C2996 Sheet 2	LHCDFBX_0005	[o]
IR8L	24C3006 Sheet 2	LHCDFBX_0007	[p]
IR8R	24C3016 Sheet 2	LHCDFBX_0009	[q]

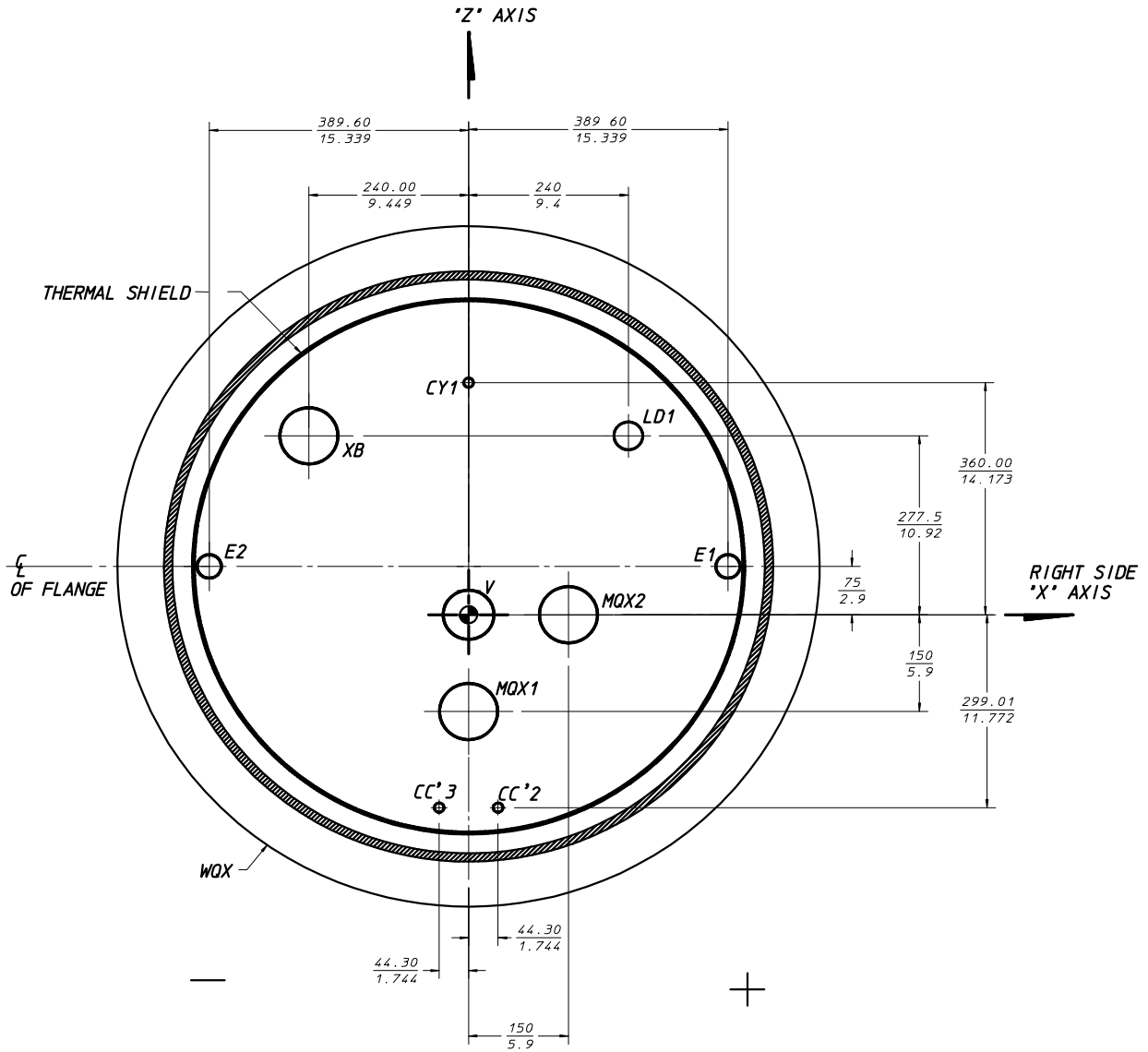


Figure 6.1-1. Typical high-side transverse planar section at the DFBX vacuum vessel flange as seen from the LQXC. (Dimensions are mm/in; CC'2 and CC'3 not at IR2 and IR8.)

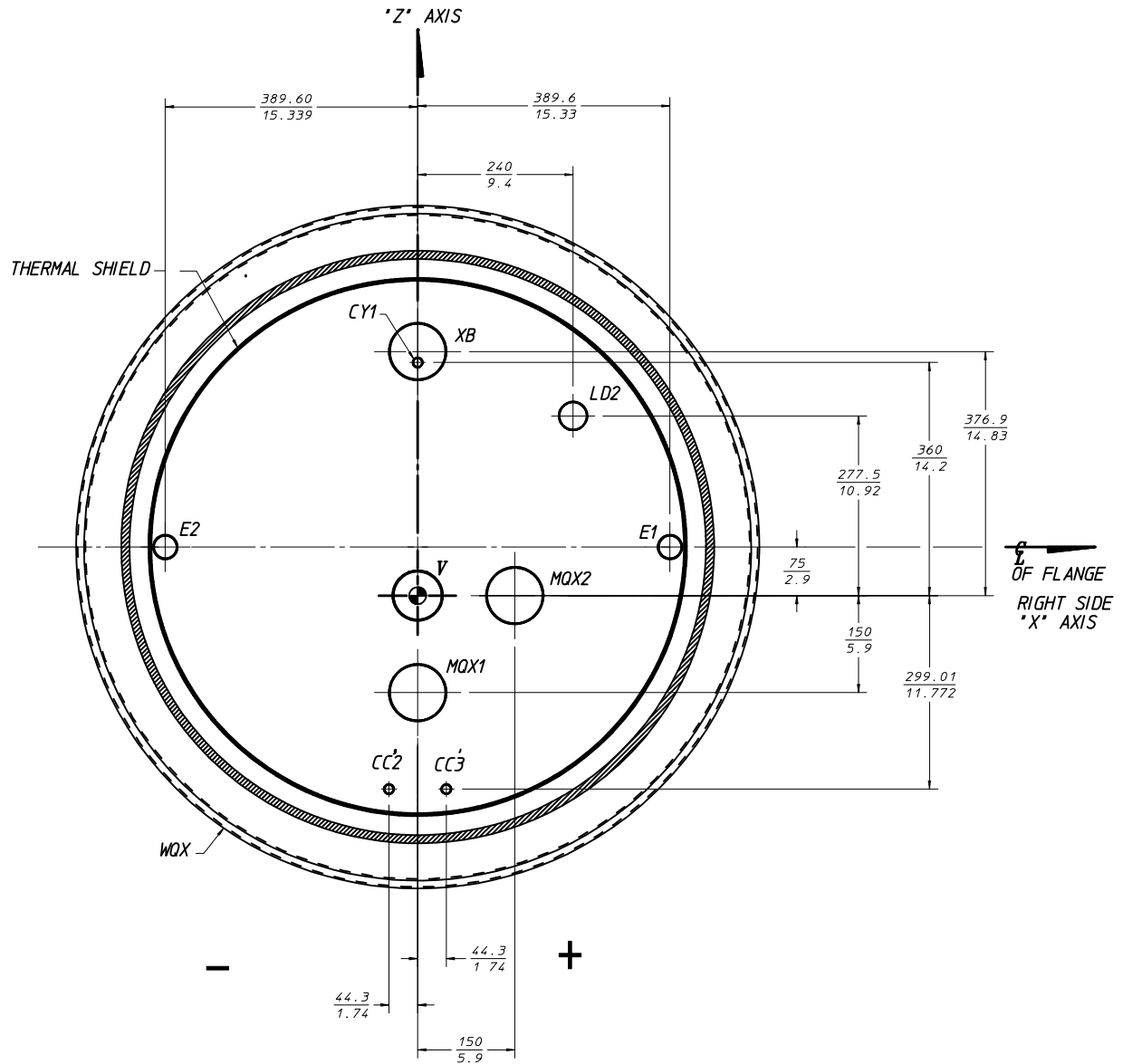


Figure 6.1-2. Typical low-side transverse planar section at the DFBX vacuum vessel flange as seen from the LQXC. (Dimensions are mm/in; CC'2 and CC'3 not at IR2 and IR8.)

5.2 PIPING IDENTIFICATION AND TRANSVERSE LOCATIONS

Table 6.2-1 lists the pipes in the DFBXA, DFBXC, DFBXF, and DFBXG. These DFBX have a lower elevation than the LQXC to which they are connected. The (x,z) co-ordinates shown are those of the pipes in the LQXC and DFBX at room temperature.

Table 6.2-2 lists the pipes in DFBXB, DFBXD, DFBXE, and DFBXH. These DFBX have a higher elevation than the LQXC to which they are connected. The (x,z) co-ordinates shown are those of the pipes in the LQXC at room temperature.

Since the method of transverse support in the DFBX is the same as in the LQXC (G-11CR spider), a similar transverse movement should occur during cool down, so no room temperature offset is needed. Calculations indicate that the transverse movement of the beam tube in the DFBX during cool down will be 0.2 mm.

Table 6.2-1 Low-Side Piping Connections for DFBXA, C, F, and G

Pipe Designation	Pipe OD/ID, mm		Pipe Co-ordinates in LQXC and DFBX at 300 K	
LQXC/DFBX ^a	LQXC	DFBX	X ^c , mm ±2	Z, mm ±2
V	66.7/63.0	78/74	0	0
LD2	44.4/41.9		240	277.5
CC'3 ^b	15.9/13.4		44.3	-299.01
CC'2 ^b	15.9/13.4		-44.3	-299.01
CY1	15.9/13.4		0	360
Ex, E2 ^d	38.1/34.8		-389.6	75
E1	38.1/34.8		389.6	75
MQX1	88.9/85.6		0	-150
MQX2	88.9/85.6		150	0
WQX	1055/890		0	75
XB	88.9/85.6		0	376.9

Notes:

- Labels from LHCDFBX_0001, [i].
- CC'3 and CC'2 are at IR1L, DFBXA, and IR5R, DFBXF, only.
- X-signs are reversed for IR5R.
- Pipe is named Ex in DFBXC and DFBXG, and E2 in DFBXA, DFBXF and LQXC.

Table 6.2-2 High-Side Piping Connections for DFBXB, D, E, and H

Pipe Designation	Pipe OD/ID, mm		Pipe Co-ordinates in LQXC and DFBX at 300 K	
LQXC / DFBX ^a	LQXC	DFBX	X ^c , mm ±2	Z, mm ±2
V	66.7/63.0	78/74	0	0
LD1	44.4/41.9		240	277.5
CC'3 ^b	15.9/13.4		-44.3	-299.01
CC'2 ^b	15.9/13.4		44.3	-299.01
CY1	15.9/13.4		0	360
Ex, E2 ^d	38.1/34.8		-389.6	75
E1	38.1/34.8		389.6	75
MQX1	88.9/85.6		0	-150
MQX2	88.9/85.6		150	0
WQX	1055/890		0	75
XB	88.9/85.6		-240	277.5

Notes:

- Labels per LHCDFBX_0001, [i].
- CC'3 and CC'2 are at IR1R, DFBXB, and IR5L, DFBXE, only.
- X-signs are reversed for IR5L.
- Pipe is named Ex in DFBXD and DFBXH, and E2 in DFBXB, DFBXE and LQXC.

5.3 LONGITUDINAL PIPE LOCATIONS

The longitudinal interconnection regions between the LQXC and DFBX are shown on CERN layout drawings of the Long Straight Sections [a,h], with the distance between DFBX and LQXC flange set to be 510 mm. The longitudinal coordinates and the end types of the pipes are shown in Tables 6.3-1 for the DFBX and 6.3-2 for the LQXC. For those pipes that terminate in a bellows or a flexible metal hose, the coordinate given is that when the connection is made to the corresponding tube or bellows on the other side of the interconnection region.

Table 6.3-1 Longitudinal coordinates and end types for DFBX pipes. All coordinates are measured relative to the vacuum flange WQX and all tolerances (except WQX) are ± 3 mm.

Pipe Designation ^a	DFBX			Dwg Reference
	Y, mm Left	Right	End type	
V	51.6	-51.6	flange	tbd
LD1, LD2 ^c	160	-160	bellows+flange	[s]
CC'3 ^b	160	-160	tube end	-
CC'2 ^b	160	-160	tube end	-
CY1	160	-160	tube end ^e	-
Ex, E2 ^d	160	-160	bellows+flange	[bb]
E1	160	-160	bellows+flange	[bb]
MQX1	160	-160	bellows+flange	[t]
MQX2	160	-160	bellows+flange	[t]
WQX	0	0	fixed O-ring flange	[j]
XB	160	-160	bellows+flange	[u]

Notes:

- Labels from LHCDFBX_0001, [i].
- CC'3 and CC'2 are in DFBXA, B, E and F only.
- LD1 in DFBXB, D, E and H; LD2 in DFBXA, C, F and G.
- Pipe is named Ex in DFBXC, D, G and H, and E2 in DFBXA, B, E and F.
- Swagelok end fitting used at DFBXA, C, F and G.

Table 6.3-2 Longitudinal coordinates and end types for LQXC pipes. All coordinates are measured relative to the vacuum flange WQX and all tolerances (except WQX) are ± 3 mm.

Pipe Designation ^a	LQX			
	Y, mm		End type	Dwg
	Left	Right		
V	-295	295	flange	tbd
LD1, LD2 ^c	-350	350	flange	[x]
CC'3 ^b	-350	350	tube end	-
CC'2 ^b	-350	350	tube end	-
CY1	-350	350	tube end ^d	-
E2	-350	350	flange	[y]
E1	-350	350	flange	[y]
MQX1	-350	350	bellows+flange	[t]
MQX2	-350	350	bellows+flange	[t]
WQX	0	0	sliding O-ring flange	[v]
XB	-350	350	flange	[w]

Notes:

- Labels from LHCDFBX_0001, [i].
- CC'3 and CC'2 are at IR1 and IR5 only
- LD1 at IR1R, IR2R, IR5L and IR8R; LD2 at IR1L, IR2L, IR5R and IR8L.
- Swagelok end fitting used at interconnections to DFBXA, C, F and G.

Upon cooling to operational temperature, the piping connections between the LQXC and DFBX will move apart because of thermal contraction. The amount of separation is determined by the amount of temperature change, the thermal contraction coefficient, and the lengths of the pipes involved.

The expected longitudinal separation the piping in the LQX-DFBX interface is given in table 6.3-3. In the table, the free lengths are measured from the virtual interconnect plane as defined by CERN [a-h]. Bellows are required to accommodate this motion, and the column "total change" is the required stroke that the bellows must provide.

Table 6.3-4 lists the design parameters, geometry and drawing numbers of the bellows. These bellows were used to develop the layout in Section 6.4. The end treatment allows the assembly to be installed with an automatic, orbital welding machine, when space permits. All hydro-formed bellows have internal liners to prevent buckling. The welded bellows used on MQX1 and MQX2 connections are rated to withstand the internal pressures listed in Table 6.3-4.

Table 6.3-3, Longitudinal Motion Upon Cooling To Operational Temperature

DFBX Pipe No.	Free Length on LQX Side (mm)	Change on LQX Side	Total Change	Change on DFBX Side	Free Length on DFBX Side (mm)
V	6540	19.6	23.8	4.2	1398
LD1/LD2	6540	19.6	21.4	1.8	584
CC'3	6540	19.6	26.5	6.9	2284
CC'2	6540	19.6	23.8	4.2	1398
CY1	6540	19.6	21.4	1.8	584
Ex, E2	6540	26.2	30.4	4.2	1398
E1	6540	26.2	30.4	1.8	584
MQX1	6540	19.6	23.8	4.2	1398
MQX2	6540	19.6	23.8	4.2	1398
XB	6540	19.6	21.4	1.8	584

Table 6.3-4, LQX-DFBX Bellows Design Parameters

DFBX Pipe No.	ID (mm)	OD (mm)	Int. Des. Pres. bar	Ext. Des. Pres. bar	End Tube Parameters ID x wall x length (mm)	Comp. Length (mm)	Free Length (mm)	Reqd Stroke (mm)	Ref. Dwg. List
V ^a	79.2	124	0	6	tbd	Tbd	tbd	23.8	tbd
LD1/LD2	57.2	73.7	20	6	57.2 x 0.889 x 42.4	133.4	152.4	21.4	[s]
CC'3					Expansion Loop			26.5	
CC'2					Expansion Loop			23.8	
CY1					Expansion Loop			21.4	
Ex/E2	39.3	63.0	22	6	39.0 x 0.889 x 42.4	133.4	152.4	30.4	[bb]
E1	39.3	63.0	22	6	39.0 x 0.889 x 42.4	133.4	152.4	30.4	[bb]
MQX1 ^b	101.6	124.5	20	1	134 OD x 101.6 ID ^c	57	127.0	23.8	[t]
MQX2 ^b	101.6	124.5	20	1	134 OD x 101.6 ID ^c	57	127.0	23.8	[t]
XB	101.6	127.0	4	6	101.6 x 0.889 x 42.4	133.4	152.4	21.4	[u]

Notes:

- CERN bellows yet to be designed; minimum OD recommended by I. Collins.
- Two bellows required for each interconnect.
- No end tube; flange welded to bellows.

5.4 PIPING CONNECTION DETAILS

Figure 6.4-1 shows the DFBX-LQXC interconnection for pipes MQX1, V and XB. The connections shown are typical of all weld ring flange connections.

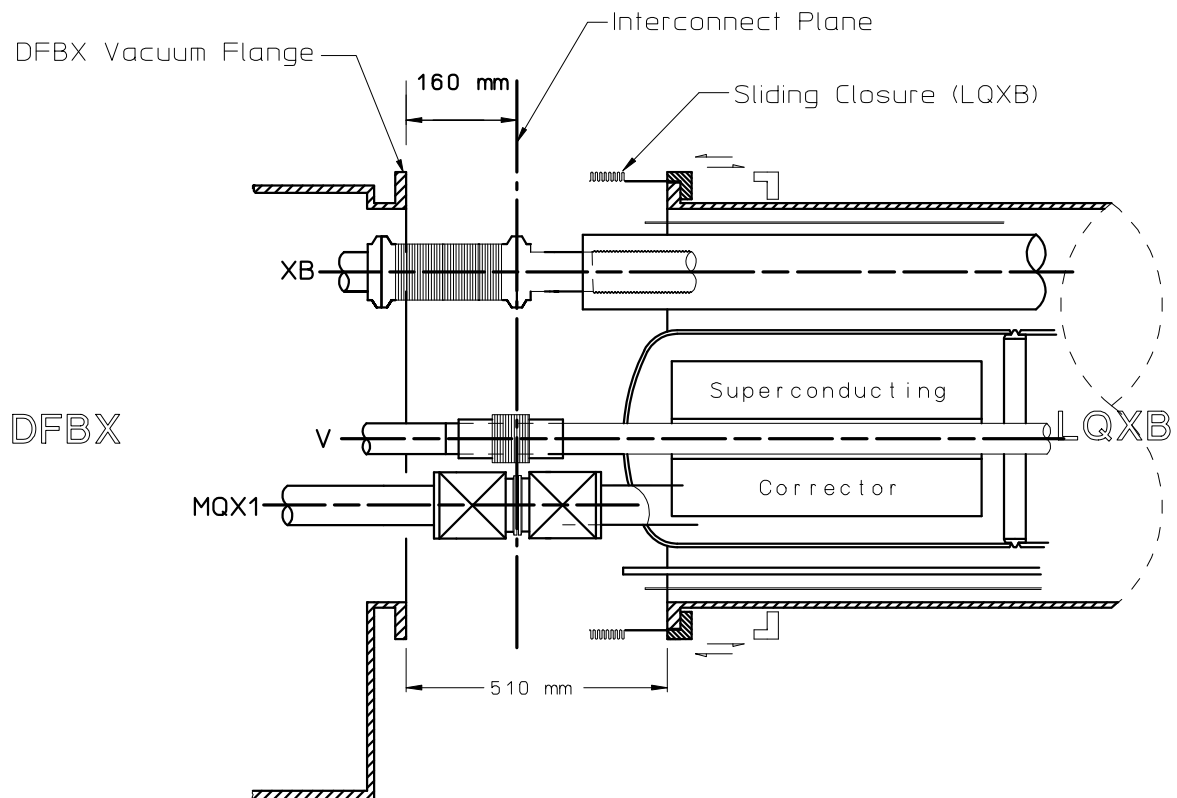


Figure 6.4-1 DFBX-LQXC Connection Layout for MQX1, V, and XB

5.4.1 BEAM TUBE CONNECTION

The DFBX bore tube will extend 51.6 mm from the vacuum box flange on the LQXC side to accommodate the beam tube bellows, RF sliding joint and beam screen to be provided by CERN. The DFBX bore tube will be fitted with a CERN-approved weld flange; flange dimensions will be determined once the interconnect design has been resolved by CERN. Further information on the space allocations for the DFBX – beam tube interfaces are given in LHC-DFBX-ES220 [4]. CERN will provide the bellows for the beam tube connection. (See Table 2-1.) Table 6.3-4 gives the minimum OD for the beam tube bellows. Although the radial clearance envelope for automatic welding tube V appears insufficient in Figure 6.4.3-1 and 2, there should be just adequate clearance (about 45 mm) as the bore tube to bellows connection is made at 51.6 mm from the DFBX exit flange, ahead of the bellows on the MQX1 and MQX2 lines.

5.4.2 BUS DUCT CONNECTION

The welded-metal bellows used to close the bus duct MQX1 is shown in Figure 6.4-1. Together, the pair of bellows can be opened 200 mm wide to create a chamber where the electrical connections are made in the bus bars. See Section 7.2 for details of the electrical connection. A CERN automatic or hand welding machine is required to make the closure weld between the bellows. To preserve radial space for the weld connections on the MQX1 and MQX2 lines, these connections should be made prior to making the bore tube weld connection. Note that the MQX2 line is not shown, but it is at the same radial distance from V as MQX1 and is at the same elevation as pipe V. 45-mm clearances are tight for the MQX1 and MQX2 connections but since these are double-bellows connections, it should be possible to gain the necessary clearance by moving the bellows slightly away from the cold bore tube.

5.4.3 MISCELLANEOUS PIPING CONNECTIONS

The XB, LD1, LD2, EX and E2 connections will be made using a CERN automatic or hand welding machine. The LD and E connections are similar to the XB connection, with the bellows installed on the DFBX side. DFBX pipe-welding clearance envelopes are shown in Figure 6.4.3-1 and 6.4.3-2. The same radial clearances exist on the LQXC side. Longitudinal clearances accommodate the 130 mm minimum distance required for the automatic welder. Flanges and bellows are as called out in Section 2 and Table 6.3-2. The TAS cooling lines, CC'2 and CC'3, and the stand-alone CY1 will be welded as in the QRL [3] and an automatic or hand welder. When CY1 is contained inside pipe XB, (on the low-side DFBXA, C, F, and G), the connection will be made using a Swagelok tube fitting.

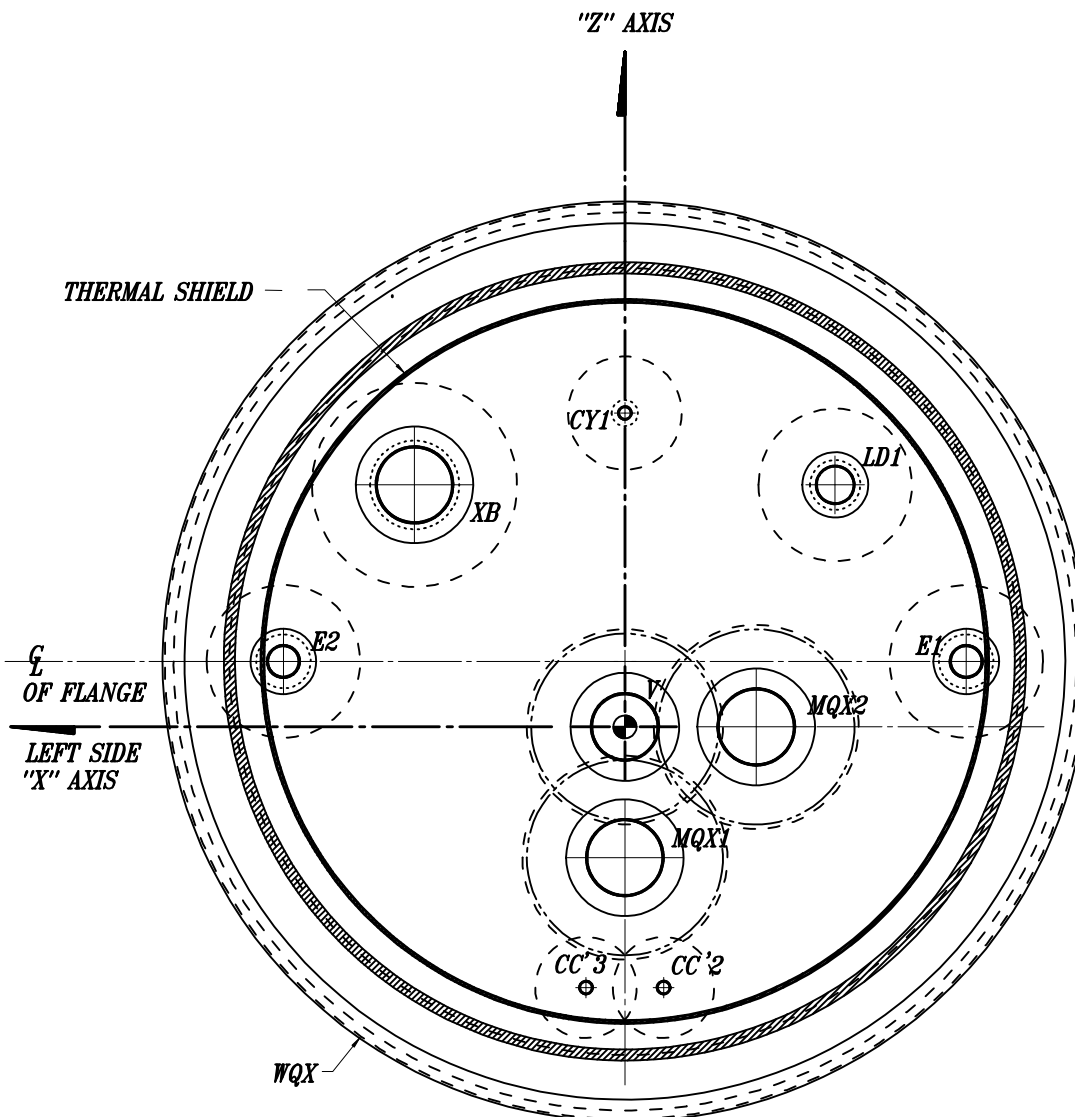


Figure 6.4.3-1. DFBX (high-side) 50-mm automatic orbital welder clearance envelopes shown as dashed lines between flanged pipe ends for piping weld connections at interconnect plane. 45-mm clearance also shown for V, MQX1 and MQX2. (Thermal shield does not extend into interconnect region.)

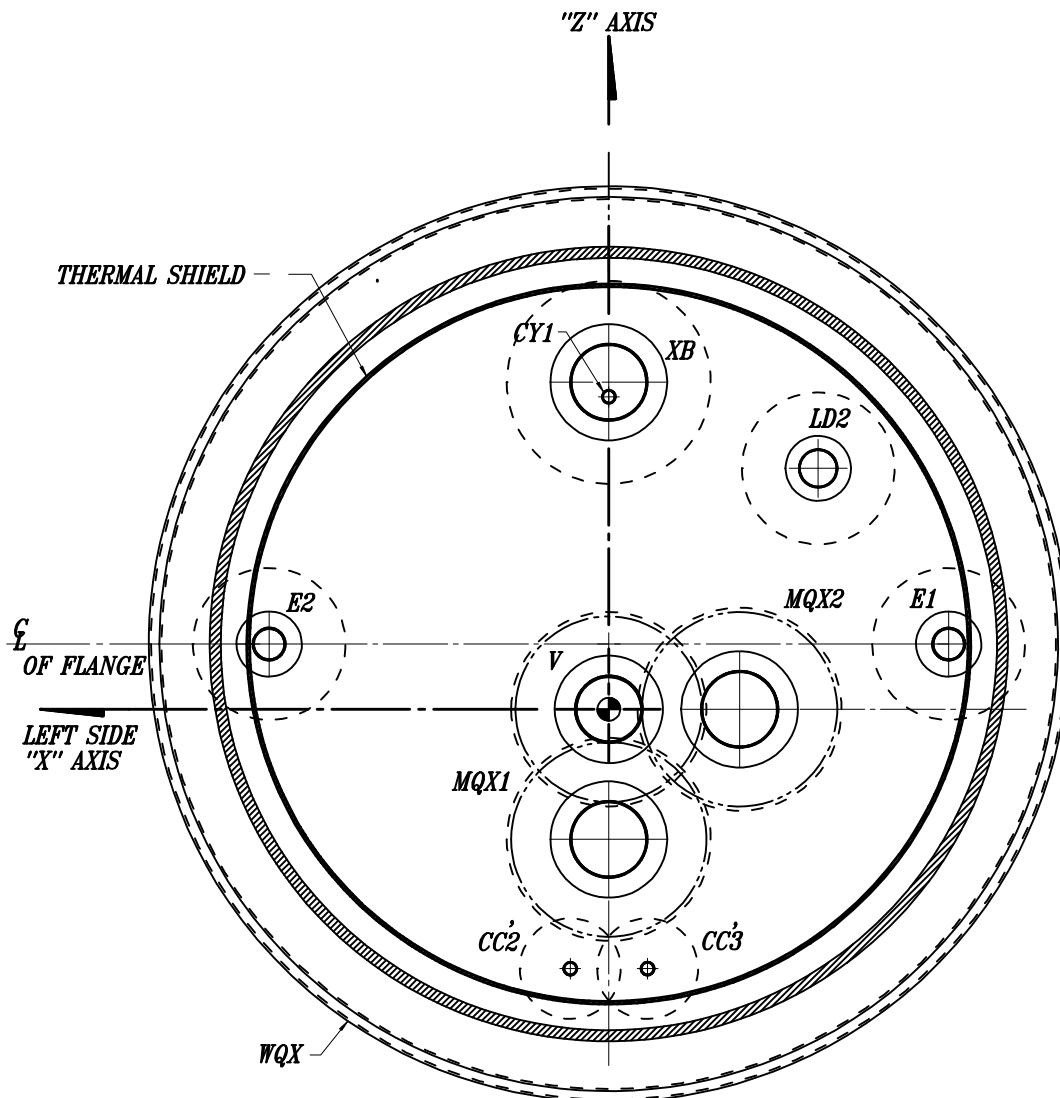


Figure 6.4.3-2. DFBX (low-side) 50-mm automatic orbital welder clearance envelopes shown as dashed lines between flanged pipe ends for piping weld connections at interconnect plane. 45-mm clearance also shown for V, MQX1 and MQX2. (Thermal shield does not extend into interconnect region.)

5.5 THERMAL SHIELD BRIDGE CONNECTION DETAILS

The DFBX copper thermal shield extends from the end-face of the vacuum box flange by 38 mm, and is centered about the axis of the flange. The OD of the DFBX thermal shield diameter is 830 mm. The LQXC thermal shield is centered about the cryostat axis and extends 50 mm beyond the LQXC flange on the DFBX side. The thermal shield bridge will be fabricated in two parts, upper and lower halves, bolted together over the piping in the interconnect region using a clam shell design. The overall length of the shield bridge is 500 mm. The bridge will be fixed longitudinally to the LQXC shield and slide over the DFBX shield.

5.6 VACUUM VESSEL CONNECTION DETAILS

5.6.1 SEALING FLANGE

The sealing flanges on the DFBX and the LQXC contain O-rings. The groove details for the DFBX flange are shown on the transverse planar section drawings [j] through [q]. These designs are based on the CERN design used elsewhere on the LHC and will, alternately, allow the use of helicoflex metal seals instead of O-rings.

The LQXC employs a CERN vacuum vessel bellows and groove details identical to those used on the LHC arc dipoles. Details for the LQXC are shown on the vacuum vessel bellows and sliding flange weldment [r].

5.6.2 STRUTS FOR VACUUM LOADING

Four tie bars (diameter M30) will be used to transfer the axial vacuum load from the LQXC to the DFBX. They are secured with double nuts and spherical washers which allow the rotation of the tie rods for alignment of the LQXC cryostat and DFBX vessel under vacuum. Brackets on the face of the DFBX box outboard of the flange, and on the circumference of LQXC cryostat flange, are located at ± 45 and ± 135 degrees off the LQXC vacuum vessel centerline. The effective bolt circle for the four tie bars is 1250 mm (diameter). The DFBX box will be secured to the floor when installed using three tie down brackets designed to allow vertical adjustment of the support jacks while resisting axial loads to accommodate alignment under vacuum. See LHC-DFBX-ES-260 for details [5].

6. ELECTRICAL INTERFACES

6.1 MAGNET BUSSES AND DIAGNOSTICS

The main and corrector magnet busses, which are carried in line MQX1, are listed in Table 7.1-1. The magnet diagnostic [2] cables, which are carried in line MQX2, are listed in Table 7.1-2. All busses and diagnostic wires are Kapton insulated and will be labelled to specify their functionality and polarity. The free length of the main quadrupole busses are set to allow a splice of length greater than the cable transposition length of 114 ± 5 mm to be made within the space provided by the compressed bellows. The length provided for the corrector busses and the diagnostic leads is greater than that required for their splices, allowing them to be cut to the appropriate length at installation. All connections require strain relief support as specified in LHC-QI-ES-0001 [6].

Test voltages for the busses are specified in the relevant Functional Specifications [2,8,9,10,11]. The test voltages specified for the diagnostic cables in Table 7.1-2 apply to the leads within the DFBX. Test voltages on the LQXC side are specified in the appropriate magnet Functional Specification [2,9,10,11].

Table 7.1-1 Power Busses in pipe MQX1. The bus lengths are measured with respect to the origins of the local coordinate systems of the DFBX and LQXC respectively.

Item	Insulated Bus Area (mm x mm)	No. of Busses	Free Length (mm)		Lead ^a Designation
			DFBX	LQXC	
Q1 – Q3 Power Bus (+ and -)	16.5 x 3.6	1 pair	240	430	P3, P4
Q2 Trim Bus (+ and -)	16.5 x 3.6	1 pair	240	430	P1, P2
600 A Corrector Bus	2.5 x 1.7	14 (7 pair)	240	430	A2n, Hmn, Vmn
120 A Corrector Bus	2.5 x 1.7	10 (5 pair)	240	430	Ajn, Bkn

- a. Lead subscripts are as follows: "n" is A or B, "m" is 1, 2, or 3, "j" is 3 or 4, and "k" is 3, 4, or 6. See Fig. 7.2-1.

Table 7.1-2 Diagnostic Cables in pipe MQX2. Test voltages apply to the DFBX only. The cable lengths are measured with respect to the origins of the local coordinate systems of the DFBX and LQXC respectively.

Item	Cable Type	AWG	No. of Cables	Test Voltage [7]	Free Length (mm)		Wire Designation/ Color (1 – 4)
					DFBX	LQXC	
Quad Voltage Taps	2-wire	26	12	1400	240	430	V_i ($i=1-4$) / 1
Quench Heaters	2-wire	18	8	1400	240	430	H_i ($i=1-10$) / 4
Temp Sensors	4-wire	30	8	200	240	430	T_i ($i=1-32$) / tbd
Corrector Voltage Taps	1-wire	26	12	1400	240	430	C_i ($i=1-12$) / 2
Cryo Heaters	2-wire	18	8	1400	240	430	W_i ($i=1-16$) / 3

6.2 MAIN AND CORRECTOR MAGNET BUS BARS

The DFBX bus bars that provide main and corrector magnet powering are contained in the duct designated MQX1. A cross-sectional view of the bus as they exit the lambda plate is shown in Figure 7.2-1. A longitudinal view of the bus connection at the interconnect region is shown in Figure 7.2-2.

The leads within the DFBX are fixed to the MQX1 pipe at the lambda plate, and the MQX1 pipe is fixed to the LHe chamber. Thus the fixed point for the bus bars in the DFBX is the midplane of the LHe chamber, located approximately 1435 mm from the interconnect plane.

The bus is supported within the MQX1 pipe in the LQXC by a spider, which has holes to allow helium to pass through. The spider constrains the bus bars in the transverse direction but allows longitudinal movement for thermal contraction. Thermal contraction will be taken an expansion loop in the LQXC as there is little flexibility in the DFBX bus.

In Fig. 7.2-1 the corrector busses are labelled according to their function and, where appropriate, location. Busses labelled H_n or V_n correspond the horizontal or vertical dipole correction windings in the MCBX(A) corrector attached to the Q_n quadrupole, where $n = 1, 2$, or 3 . Busses labelled A2 correspond to the skew quadrupole windings in the MQSXA corrector. Busses labelled A_n or B_n correspond to the a_n or b_n multipole correction windings inside the MCBXA or MQSXA correctors. See [11] for the layout of the correction system.

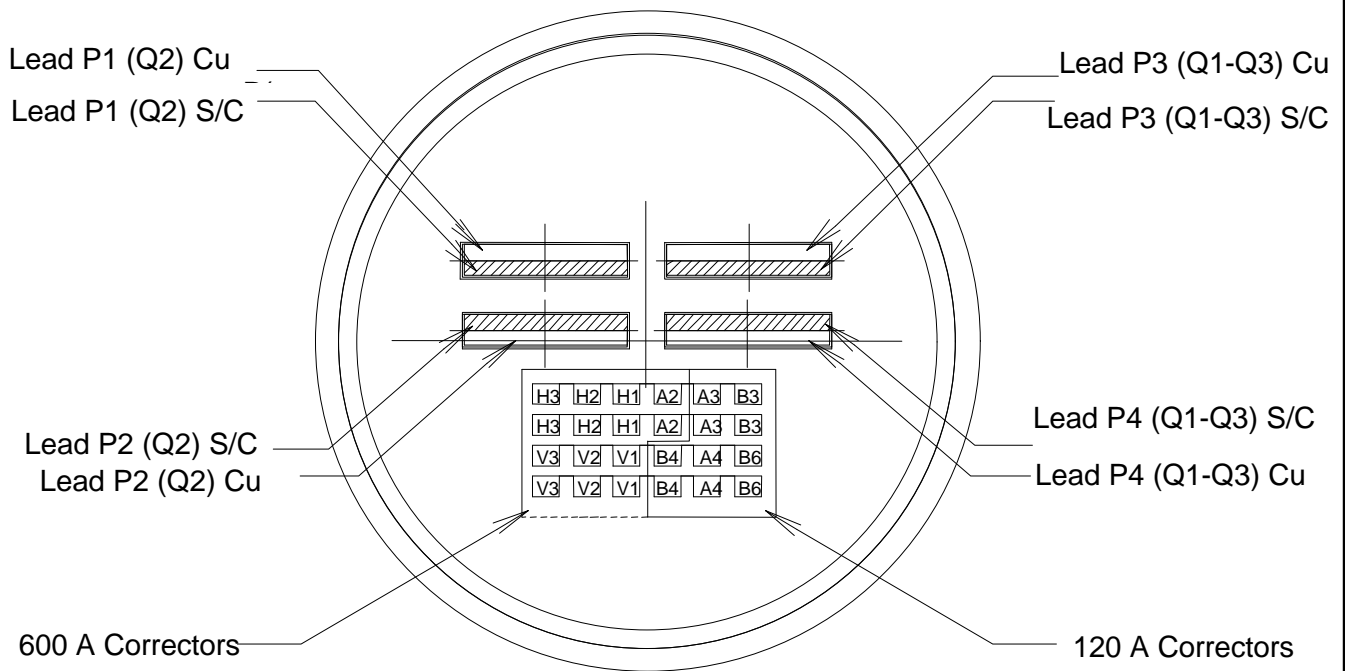


Figure 7.2-1. Cross-sectional view of the bus inside the DFBX looking towards the DFBX from the Q3. For each pair of corrector leads, the "A" lead is above the "B" lead.

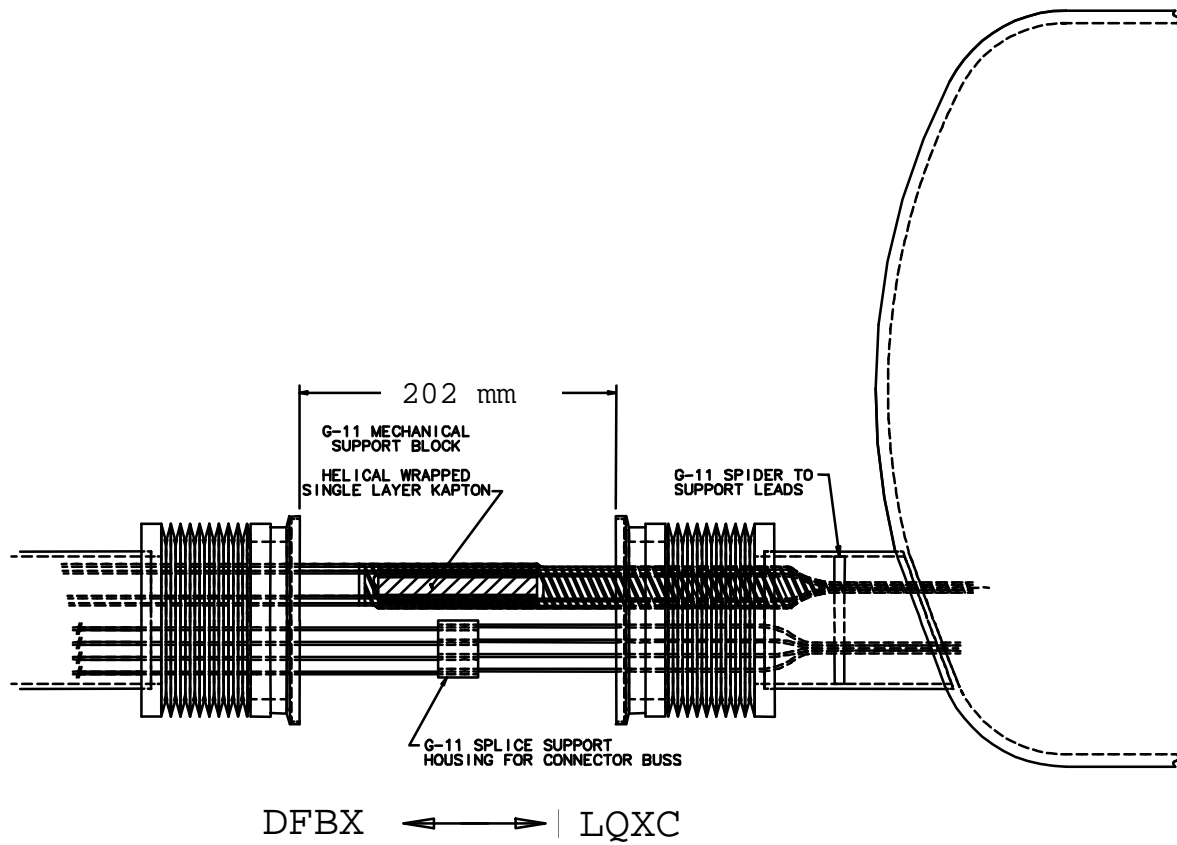


Figure 7.2-2. Longitudinal view of DFBX to LQXC bus at the interconnect region.

7. DRAWINGS

- a. LHCLSX_0001D, LAYOUT OF LSS V.6.2 – IR1 LEFT, 21 August 2000.
- b. LHCLSX_0002D, LAYOUT OF LSS V.6.2 – IR1 RIGHT, 21 August 2000.
- c. LHCLSX_0003D, LAYOUT OF LSS V.6.2 – IR2 LEFT, 21 August 2000.
- d. LHCLSX_0004D, LAYOUT OF LSS V.6.2 – IR2 RIGHT, 21 August 2000.
- e. LHCLSX_0009D, LAYOUT OF LSS V.6.2 – IR5 LEFT, 21 August 2000.
- f. LHCLSX_0010D, LAYOUT OF LSS V.6.2 – IR5 RIGHT, 21 August 2000.
- g. LHCLSX_0015D, LAYOUT OF LSS V.6.2 – IR8 LEFT, 21 August 2000.
- h. LHCLSX_0016D, LAYOUT OF LSS V.6.2 – IR8 RIGHT, 21 August 2000.
- i. LHCDFBX_0001, Distributive Feedbox Schematic, LBNL 24C3706.
- j. LHCDFBX_0004, DFBX Connections to Q3 at IR1L, LBNL 24C2996.
- k. LHCDFBX_0002, DFBX Connections to Q3 at IR1R, LBNL 24C2986.
- l. LHCDFBX_0006, DFBX Connections to Q3 at IR2L, LBNL 24C3006.
- m. LHCDFBX_0008, DFBX Connections to Q3 at IR2R, LBNL 24C3016.
- n. LHCDFBX_0003, DFBX Connections to Q3 at IR5L, LBNL 24C2986.
- o. LHCDFBX_0005, DFBX Connections to Q3 at IR5R, LBNL 24C2996.
- p. LHCDFBX_0007, DFBX Connections to Q3 at IR8L, LBNL 24C3006.
- q. LHCDFBX_0009, DFBX Connections to Q3 at IR8R, LBNL 24C3016.
- r. LHCLQXI_XXXX, LHC-IRQ Cryostat Q3-Q2 Interconnection, Layout cross-section Views, FNAL 5520-ME-390XXX.
- s. LHCLQXI_0001, LHC IRQ Cryostat Cold Down Bellows, FNAL 5520-MC-390061.
- t. LHCLQXI_0002, LHC IRQ Cryostat Cold Mass Bellows Assembly, FNAL 5520-MB-390073.
- u. LHCLQXI_0003, LHC IRQ Cryostat Pumping Line Bellows, FNAL 5520-MC-390065.
- v. LHCLQXI_0004, Sliding Bellows Closure and Flange Assembly, FNAL 5520-ME-390021.
- w. LHCLQXI_0005, Pumping Line and Cold Mass Connection Flange, FNAL 5520-MC-390032.
- x. LHCLQXI_0006, Cool Down Line End Flange, FNAL 5520-MB-390033.
- y. LHCLQXI_0007, Shield Line End Flange, FNAL 5520-MB-390035.
- z. LHCLQXI_0008, Heat Exchanger Corrugated Tube End Flange, FNAL 5520-MB-390030.
- aa. LHCLQXI_XXXX, Flange Weld Rings, FNAL 5520-XX-XXXXXX.
- bb. LHCLQXI_0010, Shield Line Bellows Assembly, FNAL 5520-MD-390056.

8. REFERENCES

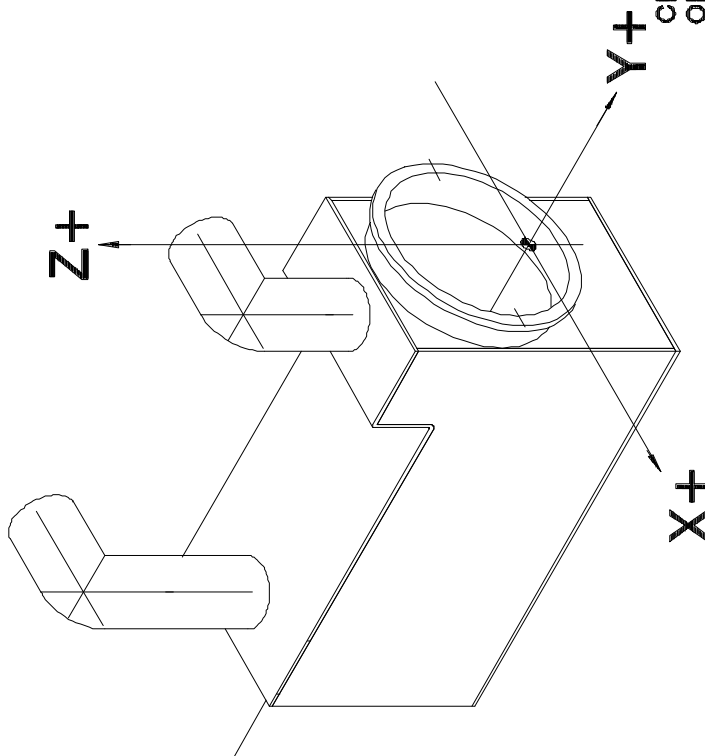
1. LHC Interface Specification, "Inner Triplet Feedboxes General Interfaces," LHC-DFBX_-ES-0200.00.
2. LHC Functional Specification, "Inner Triplet Quadrupole MQXB," LHC-LQX-ES-0002.
3. LHC Interface Specification, "DFBX to QRL," LHC-DFBX_-ES-0240.00.
4. LHC Interface Specification, "Inner Triplet Feedboxes: DFBX - Beam Tube," LHC-DFBX_-ES-0220.00.
5. LHC interface Specification, "DFBX – Tunnel and Alignment Interface," LHC-DFBX_-ES260.00.
6. LHC Engineering Specification, "Instrumentation Wires, Connection Techniques and Feedthroughs for the Main Arc LHC Cryomagnets and the QRL," LHC-QI-ES-0001 rev 2.0, 27 September 2000.
7. LHC Engineering Specification, "Voltage Withstand Levels for Electrical Insulation Tests on Components and Bus Bar Cross Sections for the Different LHC Machine Circuits," LHC-PM_-ES-0001 rev 1.1, 31 August 2000.
8. LHC Functional Specification, "Inner Triplet Feedboxes, DFBX," LHC-DFBX-ES-0100.00.
9. LHC Functional Specification, "Inner Triplet Quadrupole MQXA," to be written.
10. LHC Functional Specification, "Inner Triplet Corrector MCBX," to be written.
11. LHC Functional Specification, "Inner Triplet Corrector MQSXA," to be written.
12. LHC Functional Specification, "Inner triplet systems at IR1, 2, 5 and 8," LHC-LQX-ES-0001.00.

9. APPENDIX A – DEFINITION OF DFBX LOCAL COORDINATES

Doc. No. **24C2961**
Size: Rev

NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

- 1) X=0, Z=0, AT CENTER OF BEAM LINE.
- 2) Y=0 AT FRONT FACE OF FLANGE.
- 3) POSITIVE X IS TOWARD THE MACHINE CENTER.
- 4) POSITIVE Y IS IN CLOCKWISE BEAM DIRECTION.
- 5) POSITIVE Z IS VERTICAL UP FROM LHC PLANE.
- 6) CRYOGENIC PIPES, BEAMTUBE, CURRENT LEADS ETC. OMITTED FOR CLARITY.
- 7) APPLICABLE FOR LEFT SIDE OF IP'S 1, 2, 5, 8.

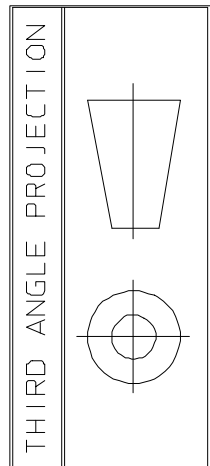


Y+
CENTERLINE
OF BEAMTUBE
X+

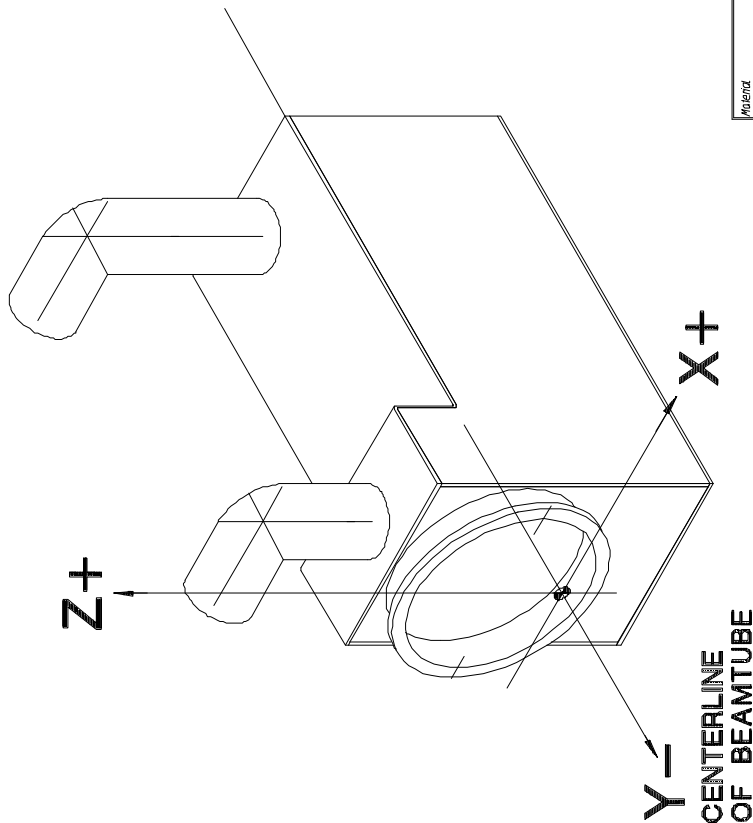
Material		Unless Otherwise Noted		Rev	Date	Changes
X ±	XX ±	XXX ±	Angles ±			
Break Edges 0/16 Max on Matched Work						
Remove Burrs Weld Spatter and Loose Scale						
References: ANSI Y 14.5 & B46.1						
Finish	S/L 125					
Material	Steel					
Surface	As Purchased					
Treatment	None					
By	MICHAEL I. KNOLLS					
Check	JAN ZBANSKY					
Date	1-8-00					
Design	25LCE2					
Drawn	JAN ZBANSKY					
Category	LH 20 00					
Do not Scale	Phits					
Size	1.32					
Rev	1.32					
24C2961						

SPECIFICATION	
LEFT SIDE CO-ORDINATE SYSTEM	

LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY	
University of California - Berkeley	
LARGE HADRON COLLIDER, IR FEEDBOX	



THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION

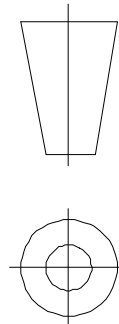


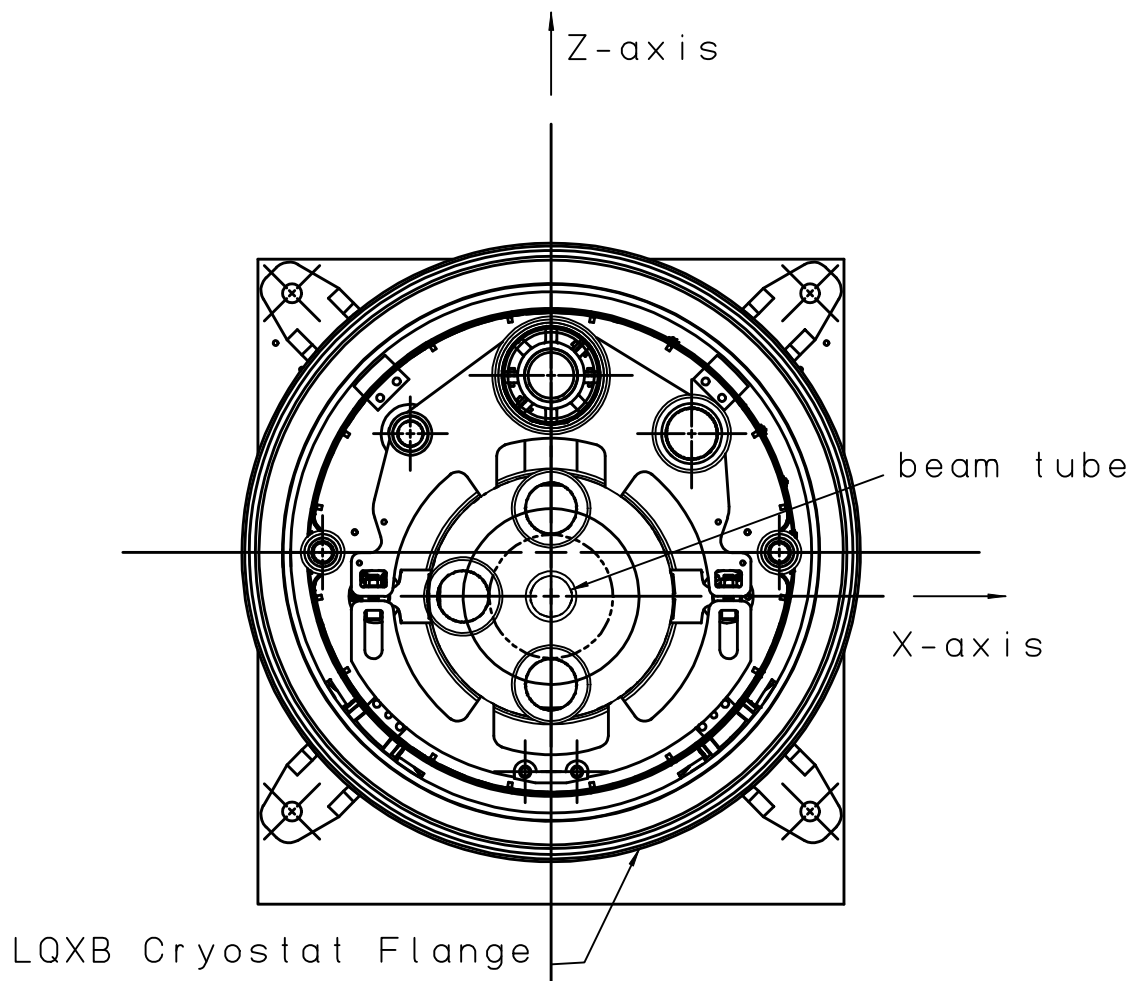
NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

- 1) X-0, Z-0, AT CENTER OF BEAM LINE.
- 2) Y-0 AT FRONT FACE OF FLANGE.
- 3) POSITIVE X IS TOWARD THE MACHINE CENTER.
- 4) POSITIVE Y IS IN CLOCKWISE BEAM DIRECTION.
- 5) POSITIVE Z IS VERTICAL UP FROM LHC PLANE.
- 6) CRYOGENIC PIPES, BEAMTUBE, CURRENT LEADS, ETC. OMITTED FOR CLARITY.
- 7) APPLICABLE FOR RIGHT SIDE OF IPS 1, 2, 5, 8.

[illegible]

THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION



10. APPENDIX B – DEFINITION OF LQXC LOCAL 2D - COORDINATES

2D Reference Axes for LQXB

(LQXC Cryostat Flange as seen from the DFBX vacuum vessel.)